EUROPE

The Abdication Motion in the British Parliament.

Telegraph Communication from England to the East.

German Opinion of the American Radicals and Five-Twenties in Frankfort.

Count Bismarck in the Sollverein Parliament.

portant special correspondence from Europe in de-tail of our cable despatches to the 23d of May.

The Abdication Motion in Parliament-Mr. Roarden on the Queen's Health and the or Home and the "Spiri East-Endeavor to Head Off the Herald and Napoleon in News-The Grant Nomination and English Approval—Ex-Governor Eyre, General Nupler and the Negroes—Events to Come Off—Royalty and

in the House of Commons last evening Mr. Rearne, gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the Premier if he intended to request her Majesty vious publication of this notice has been greeted by a portion of the press with unlimited abuse, and Mr. Here is exactly what occurred in the

Cromwell," Here is exactly what occurred in the House:

Mr Rearden said—I beg to give notice that on Monday next i shall ask the First Lord of the Treastry whether it be true that her Majesty the Queen has been compelled, through delicate health, to rettre from England during the remainder of this season; and, it so, whether it is the Intention of her Majesty's government, out of consideration to her Majesty's government, out of consideration to her Majesty's government, out of consideration to her Majesty's soften the Majesty's soften the Majesty's subjects throughout the empire, and especially of this metropolis—fond cires of "Order";—to advise her Majesty to abducate, (Continued cries of "Order" and "Chair" from all parts of the House.)

The Speaker—The House has anticipated my decision as to this question by the expression—dond cheers,—the indignant expression—freewed cheers,—of freiling with regard to the terms employed in the notice of the honorable member. No donat any question may be addressed by a member of this House to the confidential advisers of the crown as to any matter relating to the discharge of public duties by the sovereign; but these questions must be addressed in respectful and Parliamentary terms, (Much cheering.) The question of the honorable member certainly does not appear to me to be couched in such terms. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. Rearden—i beg very earnestly to apologize to the House for putting a question in any form of words which is either unparliamentary or not in strict accordance with the views of this House. ("Order") Nothing can be further from my views, mind or heart than to do anything inconsistent with strict loyalty to her Majesty. (Cries of "Order" and "Chair")

For this notice you will not have been unprepared.

since I stated in previous letters that public senti ment was tending towards the abdication of the bold enough to persevere with his question in the to withdraw it. But no one who knows what Par ent is will fail to comprehend the grave significance of a movement like this. Whatever member of Parliament may say about it, the fact is certain dislike for a Queen who neglects her public duties and indulges in unconstitutional private caprices, and that Mr. Rearden would have plenty of popular support were he plucky enough to stick to his point.
At any rate this notice fully endorses the facts which
I have had the honor to communicate in former

might have protected him from the dazger of an assassin and so worked upon the Vice Chancellor's mind as to induce a decision in his layor; but the apirita are always shabby when they get their devoces into trouble, as witness the spiritual case at Utica. In concluding his decision, Vice Chanchellor Giffard said in regard to spiritualism that "the system is mischievous nonsense, well calculated, on the one hand, to definde the vain, the weak, the foolish and the superstitious, and, on the other, to assist the projects of the needy and of the adventurer; and that, lastly, there are plain is we enough, and plain sense enough to forbid and prevent the retention of acquisitions such as these by any medium, with or without a strange giff." I common these words to the serious consideration of Judge Edmonds, but must add, with all deference to the Vice Chancellor, that while common sense is against Mr. Home the law is clearly in his favor, since Mrs. Lyon made her bequests in cold blood and after consulting competent legal advisers. All the money is in court, under the write of mercet regret, and will be hard over at once. Mr. Home, through the Pall Male Gazette, has offered to these through the Pall Male Gazette, has offered to these through the pall was clearly in the favor, and will be hard over at once. Mr. Home, through the Pall Male Gazette, has offered to these through the Pall Male Gazette, has offered to these through the Pall Male Gazette, has offered to these through the Pall Male Gazette, has offered to these through the Pall Male Gazette, has offered to these through the Pall Male Gazette, has offered to these through the Pall Male Gazette, has offered to the test of the strange gazet the spiritual pinenomena.

A deputation of influential gentlemen waited upon Sir Stafford Northcote. Secretary of Stafefor india, yesterday, to represent the imperfect organization.

gate the spiritual phenomena.

A deputation of influential gentlemen waited upon Sir Stafford Northcote. Secretary of State-for india, yesterday, to represent the imperfect organization, inefficient working and general mismanagement of the lines of telegraphic communication with the East. Mr. R. W. Crawford, M. P. introduced the deputation, which included important commercial representatives of London, Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham. Sir Stafford Northcote replied by admitting that the lines were working unsatisfactorily, but claimed that the government was now introducing improvements and declared himself anxious to have a cable laid directly from Falmouth to Gibraitar, so as to prevent all dangers of foreign interference with the line. This sannouncement was received with cheers. Sir Stafford added that he was opposed to government guarantees of telegraph lines and was not prepared to undertake the formation of a new line by the Red Sea. It may be noted as a reason why the government is anxious to facilitate communication between England and the East that the Emperor Napoleon received information of the fail of Magdala several hours—not twenty-four, as has been stated—before the same intelligence reached the British authorities. On the present lines from Abyssinia on no occasion has the government been able to obtain news sooner than the NEW York Hexato, and even now Sir Robert Napier's official report has not yet been received, although a vote of thanks to the army table to be voted in both houses of Parliament next Friday.

The nomination of Grant and Colfax at Chicago

Triday.

The nomination of Grant and Collax at Chicago of announced here this morning. General Grant has long been looked upon in Engiand as the next President of the United States; but of Collax the Engitsh newspapers know next to nothing. The Engitsh are specially prevails in regard to the fate of President Johnson, and it is often spoken of as a singuist coincidence that Engilshmen should be talking of the abdication of the Queen while the American Congress is trying to remove the President. Among Americans in London it is generally conceded that the Chicago nominations, if skilfally employed, ought to secure Johnson's acquitted of which however, few have any but the faintest hopes. The renewed attempt of the Jamaka committee to get ex-Governor Eyre into trouble has resulted in fast guntleman's being held for frial before the Queen's Bench on charges of ill-treating various persons. The facts of the commitment and Mr. Eyre's eloquest appeal to the verticat of the British public will have been published in the Haraal Defore this letter arrives; but to-day Sir Roderick Murchison, the President of the Geographical Society and the friend of Dr. Livingstone, comes before the people with an appeal for subscriptions to and in Mr. Eyre's legal defence, and Lord Overstone heads the list with a check for £200. The subject was mentioned in Farliament last evening, and the Fremer, was asked whether he intended to turnsh Mr. Eyre with legal basistance or leave him to be hounded to a felon's dock; but being absent from the House, Mr. Disraed do to a felon's dock; but being absent from the House, Mr. Disraed do to a felon's dock; but being absent from the House, Mr. Disraed do not a first a best from the House and the country was also very neatly expressed in the following astirload question—watch was not unswered—referring to King Theodorus and Governor Eyre:—

STREET HOUR & PROTEST AND ADDRESS OF EX PRESIDENT BURNAN.

have cost some money, which should be deducted from the £800.

People are constantly planting coins and other articles under foundation stones, but it is seldem that these memorials see the light again. Here, however, is an exception:—The foundation stone of her Majesty's theatre has just been exhumed. Upon its being raised, in a cavity in the bed of the stone were found a guinea, date 1789; a sixpence, date 1789; a shilling, date 1757; a sixpence, date 1757; a fourpenny piece, date 1758; a shirer, date 1757; a fourpenny piece, date 1758; a shirer, date 1757; a fourpenny piece, date 1756; a threepenny piece, date 1757; a fourpenny piece, date 1756; a date 1756. The position of the stone was in the north wall of the box corridor, on the estimate ine of the additorium, under the opening leading from the hall to the pit corridor, at a depth of two feet three inches below the paving of the hall. The dimensions of the stone are two feet one inch long, one foot one and three-quarter inches wide and one foot deep. The inscriptions on the stone are as follows:—On the top—"The first stone of this new theatre was laid on the 3d of April, 1700; in the hight Hon. John Hobart, Earl of Buckingham—Amotor pretional next." On the front—"The King's theatre, in the Haymarket, first built in 1703." At right end—"But unfortunately destroyed by fire on the 17th of June, 1789." On the back—"Prevatebil Justicia."

It is curious that a rainstorm should be worth ar It is curious that a rainstorm should be worst as leem of news from London, where rain is popularly supposed to be continually falling; but it is worthy of note for the weather-wise that the drought of the past few weeks was dissipated yesterday by a steady shower. Never before has such intense heat been known in England in May, and the dryness of the atmosphere is said to have been unprecedented.

To-day is being celebrated as the Queen's birthday, though the real anniversary is to-morrow. Flags are dying from the public buildings, and a few trades-

GERMANY.

The American Impendment Vote-What Said of the Radicals-Advance in Five-FRANKPORT, May 19, 1868.

The vote of the Senate in the impeachment action most advanced radicals are gratified that the Presi, dent has not been sacrificed to the convenience of a more has been done vestergay than for the last week; stocks and a revival of confidence has been per ceptible in quarters which had kept aloof ever since these unhappy quarrels have began. For the first time since January our quotations have been above those of New York. Corn prices are rapidly declin Should nothing unfavorable occur an early and abun dant harvest is expected. The uniquence is already fell in all departments of trade and manufacture.

vith several amendments. A uniform tax will benceforth be levied on all tobacco grown in the Zollverein, and the import duty from the south to the North will be abolished. The tax on foreign tobacco remains as It is.

The debate on the commercial treasy with Austria has afforded an opportunity to Count Bismarck to ern Germany. Neither pressure nor influence shall be used; but if the South, by their free will, should w ish to join the confederation, they will be admitted without any regard to foreign interference. This is correct policy and will most likely smooth the way to a union more rapidly than the eccentric talk of the national party a set of half liberals who have lost all hold on public opinion. The advanced liberals, from South and North, have now held a meeting at Berlin, which is likely to lead to a better unerstanding, as the most houest patriots are parties

derstanding, as the most housest patriots are patries to it and speak out plainty their minds, want they can conceade and what they can never submit to.

The gist of the whole debate is concentrated in a few short sentences of the lawarian beputy, Koli, a celebrated statistician. He said:—"The true irends of the people have everywhere the same friends and the sage enumes. It is an unjustifiable calumny that we from the South are enemies of Prussians. We should not be democrats if we hated any other people. We do not hate Frenchmen, Englishmen and Ilailans, and so much the less other Germans; but after a hard struggle of lifty years for the principles of liberty, for good laws and for breaking down the authority of the police, we are certainly not prepared to sacrifice all again to military absolutions and Cassariam, but we readily give up alt that is required to the unity of Germany, to a free Parliament of the whole nation." Oesterien, a beputy from Wirlemberg, spoke to the same effect; but, said he, "if we are compelled in the interest of liberty to oppose Prussian poincy, any attempt against the integrity of German territory will find us fighting side by side with our Northern brethren." This neeting must be considered as the first step towards German unity outside of government circles which has been taken since the memorable events of 1866 had divided the country and the parties.

With regard to the excellence of Prussia's civil administration we are convinced by daily occurrences that government interference in all trifling affairleads to delay and ridicule. Thus, an order was published here this week for the military to assist in clearing away the lee at the opening of the river. The order was dated February 12 and reached this town when the trees are in full blosseon and the debt as much as is required, to dispense with new taxes, while they keep up unact their military, establishment, the expenses for the court, their military, establishment, the expenses of the function of health of the parties of the

Count"-Daty on Petroleum-Exciting De-bate in the Zell Parliament-Rismarck and "Everybody" Getting Angry-Treason o Hanoverian Loyalists-The American Natu-ralization Treasy-No More Woman Whip-

BERLIN, May 21, 1868.

Berlin, May 21, 1868.

To-day's aspect of Berlin indicates a gay Sabbath.

It is Ascension Day, kept as a festival in Prussia and over the greater part of Germany. To-day all business ceases, schools, banks, government offices remain closed; in the forenoon divine service, in the afternoon and evening theatres and all kinds of amusements in full swing. It is a capital day for Sacuger Vereins and Turners; at sunrise many thousands of them, in troops of two hundred and upwards, all "men in their May of youth and bloom of lustihood." may be seen ascratics out of town into

diplomatists and even monarche feel the subduing induence of creation's holy daytime? It does not seem unlikely that they should meditate upon a little "here to-day and gone to-morrow" friendship and treaty, to the effect that "an appeal to fear finds no response in German hearts," is turned to advantage by the pessimists; and even the official Gazetts into it:-"If German liberty and power have to be defended on the other side of the speak with deeds." The last bon mot reported of the Count has reference to the Zoll Parliament itit should prove addled I'll crush it."

If at the time of saying this the good Count doubt-

ed the sweetness of his egg he will now be convinced of it, for the Zoll Parliament, though agreeing to all the reductions of the tariff as proposed by the government, has refused not only the new duty on tobacco. but that on petroleum also. The duty intended on dredweight. In the provisions of the bill the government assumes the average amount of import to be one million hundredweights per annum, thus yielding a revenue of 500,000 thaters. But in the debate it was shown that, taking as a basis the returns of the would be 1,700,000 hundredweights, and that the yield of revenue, after the benefit of petroleum would be ponents dwelt upon the injustice of heightening the poneas dwelt upon the injustee of heightening the price of a commodity chiefly used by the laboring and poor classes, who alone would be the sufferers. It was argued, too, that some day the United States, saddled with a heavy debt, inight put some restrictions upon the export of petroleum, and that then the Zollverein States would justly be singled out firstly as not entitled to obtain petroleum free from export, dary, their Debutck, President of the Bund Chancellor's Department, endeavored to show that 15 grosches duty per hundred weight, or one-third of a cent per pound, would be felt by nobody. "The official returns," he said, "show great ductuations in the price of petroleum." In July, 1885, it was 16 a 11 thalers per hundred weight; in November, 17 thalers; January, 1866, 18 a 14 thalers; August, ti a 12 thalers; December, 8 thalers; June, 1887, 6% thalers; December, 1887, 7 a 7% thalers, and with such ups and downs in the price a small duty would not be able to lessen the consumption. Touching upon direct duties, which the opposition recommended, he did not believe that the united governments would accept that advice, and finished by threatoning that the whole tariff bill, including the reductions, would be withdrawn if the petroleum duty was rejected. In the debate which ensued the advantage was evidently on the side of the opponents to duty on petroleum. if another Deputy (herr Moist, from Wuttemberg, did not wish a Guty on oxen, asses and mules, he justified it by the international regard due from Wertemberg to Switzerland. Have we not the same regard for our neighbors across the ocean? Vote a duty on an article increasing in import like petroleum, and you will never get rid of it. Ministers of Finance will stick to it like beeches. The wisdom of Providence has given us n new and excellent lighting material. We hear once more proclaimed to the world, "Let there be light;" but in the provisions of the bill before the House we read that an article of voluntar; fuxury is to be faxed. Does the government, and do you, gentlemen, consider working by light a voluntary luxury.

Deputy Günther (Saxony) said that he had dis-

light a voluntary tuxory.

Deputy Günther (Saxony) said that he had discovered a new way of dispensing with the petroleum duty; it was the disarmament of only one hundred thousand men; and there Lasker demanded to know why on the one hand reductions are offered to them and on the other hand new burdens, exceeding the old ones, proposed; that is "shifting," he said, not "reforming," as asserted in the preamble.

The vote was then taken, when one hundred and minety refused the new duty on petroleum, against amety-nine in favor of it. Among the ayes the whole feudal fraternity, including princes, dukes,

ninety refused the new duty on petrolesum, against munety-nine in favor of it. Among the ayes the whole lendal fraternity, including princes, dukes, generals, counts, former ministers, &c.; against it the liberal parties, nearly all the South Germans and a few conservatives, among whom was Baron Von Robsechiel.

Monday and Tuesday's discussion of the commercial treaty with Austria gave rise to an inclinativation may be likened to an oasis in the desert of the proceedings of the Zoil Parliament, said treaty embodying a reduction of import daity on Austrian wine. Deputy Bundberger (desse) brought forward a motion, requesting the Eund Zoil Union Council to equalize corresponding to such reduced duties, the wine tax levied in the Grand Duchy of Hesse. This motion inviting an interference with the special legislation of a State, acted on the assembly like a firebrand thrown upon the dry rush of a prairie and caused a stormy debase, a sketch of which may be excusable.

Deputy Fabricius of Hesse-Darnostadt jumped upon his feet to say that the Zoil Union had no right to meddle with the Hessian tax on wine. Deputy Dr. Reinecke (Prussian democrat) did not wish the House to rush on steam engine like, but cantionsly and prodenity. Hardly had the treaty leat the green table of the Counciliors when they are asked to vote upon it without a knowledge of its bearings. Millions of industrious people might be ruined by u. The dignity of the Customs Parliament required an adjournment of the matter, or else he and his friends would be compelled to vote against it.

it. Deputy Mohl (Wortemburg)—The compact of the Deputy Mohl (Wortenburg)—The compact of the Customs Union stipulates only a maximum of internal taxes and the rates levied in Hesse are fully within that maximum. If the Hessian wine growers leed themselves oppressed by the Austrian treaty, it behoves the Hessian government to afford them reduct. The Zoll Partiament has no authority to occupy itself with such a matter. (Great applause by the Southerners).

behoves the Hessian government to anord them relied. The Zoff Partiament has no amthority to occupy
itself with such a matter. (Great applause by the
Sontherners).

Deputy Bamberger (Hesse)—The object of my motion is the protection of the flourishing wine culture
of Hesse. I care less about the rate of taxes levied
from the wine growers and manufacturers by the
government of Hesse, than about the manner in
which it is done. The principle in the collection of
import distes is to inconvenience the importer as
intile as possible, while in the levying of internal
laxes a system of tribulation is still adhered to, and
will be more seriously felt after this treat; gets into
operation. We, the representatives of all Germany,
have to look out, too, for the people of Hesse, and if,
in consequence of the division of the country, we
now and then squim across the Main, our Southern
bretaren have to forgive us.

Hessian Government Councillor Hoffmann—Neither
the author of this motion, nor those favoring
it, have been able to show the authority of
instructions. A reduction of the wine tax has
been recently considered in the Hessian Legislature,
and hoth the government and the representatives of
the people agreed as to its impossibility. If the
motion before the House requested the Bund Council
to lower the maximum rates of indirect duties within
the States of the Customs Union, I would not question the competence of this Farliament, but aiming
as it does at the system of internal axation in Hesse,
I must deny its power in the matter.

Deputy Liebknecht (Saxoay)—I fully agree with
the previous speaker. The motion makes out of this
Customs Parliament a veritable Parliament; it walks
over the same ground as the late debate did on the
throne address, with which the other day we pushed
the gentlemen out at the front door. They are not
trying to creep in at the back entrance.

Tresident (smaller augry)—It is superfluous to inresident (smaller augry)—It is superfluous to inresident formers and the representage at the
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it. I do

wishes, but we don't—you would have first to show good motives by which they may, on both sides, find a favorable consideration. You take us to be much more interested than we really are, and I have cleared up the position in order to set you at ease. Until you have voluntarily and independently come to the conviction that such a union is advantageous to the autonomy of your States and corresponds with the views of the majority of the people it is to use to talk about it. To the last gentleman's remark I would reply that an appeal to fear finds no ectao in German Hearts.

The next speaker is Deputy Lasker (the big gun of the national liberate and representing the duchy of Saxe Meiningon), who, after roughly handling the opponents of the motion, demies that any one wishes to extend the power of the Zoil Parliament into that of a political council. Where is the executive power of such anited State? Can you talk of a State without an executive? We do not ask any one to join us. We can wait until necessity teaches these states that alone, disjointed from the whole, they are nothing, absointely nothing. We have gained so much at anst that the cursed observant veto has ceased—that a single State cannot must the decision of the rest. (B. fold Bundestag.) It seems that the Hessian Band Commissary has out read the motion at all, or else he would not have spoken like one who knows nothing whatever about intermational treaties. (Turnull.) Who can dispute our rights as a parliamentary body? A re we entitled to impose burdens without authority to releve those who are overburdened? This would be precisely the rain of the smaller States; and if they came here complaining into they are no longer able to support such burdens are we to answer them that we are incompetent in the matter? Do not try to detract from the significance of this Parliament; rather protect it.

me united Germany its substance may not make a corn. (Applause.)
Deputy Bebel (Saxony)—The pedagogic style of Deputy Lasker is not suitable. We are here in the Zoil Parliament, not in the German Parliament.
Deputy Lowecaibe (Prussian)—It is the historical destiny of the Zoil Parliament to keep growing in emportance. A motion like the one before the House does not extend beyond its sphere.
We must ever consider the matual interest wet connect us, though our sacrifice is greater than

is but small too North will acknowledge and adopt some of our mild forms of social and political doctrines. You all know that Austria could not have been spared a paniful operation. The terman element of the empire has not lost, but gained by it. We may sympatiate with the feetings of every one, but not forget the common cause. If we atfact our selves to the powerful we gain; if, however, the powerful is constantly vexed by the weak he one day will profit by an opportunity to swallow him up, in working for a union we cannot go beyond our sphere. Let me cite the words of a talented member of this House :—'The spring spason has arrived in Germany; some yet continue to throw showbasis at one another; it cannot last long—the increasing temperature is depriving them of the uniocital.'

This closed the exciting debate, which, if not closely kep under the thumb by President Simson—better it for that position than Mr. Schujer Colfax—would have kindled all the wrath pent up since Langensalza and Konigsgratz, and probably have assumed the shape of the Donelly-Washburtee or a similar "misunderstanding."

The trenty was then passed by a large majority, the North coming of criumphanity, and the bridges, half thrown across the Manit, being quickly broken up. Concerning the exchange of the naturalization treaty, which, as reported to you, took place on the six hinst, colone Biss acting in the absence of Mr. Bancroft has not yet returned from his tour to Munica and the Southern German States.

In a trial for high treason against twenty-two

THE STRAM FLEET OF BOSTON.

provisions are made throughout such vessel to guard against loss and danger from stre;" and it has been suggested during the discussion of this subgarding fire, an element in too many instances the

almost in the nature of a minacle that death and de-lation did not more frequently ensure by the burnl of passenger vessels. It has also been referred that pumps of an independent nature, steam, I and bilge, were repeatedly omitted in vessels of lat capacity; and finally, in this repetition of facts im-clear on the subject matter, have been demonstrat-the great economy, the effective precaution, and o-recognized by competent engineers, of feiting boile. This recapituistion of the numerous causes of on board steam vessels and of the imperfect means prevent or arrest them shown at the same the

closest relation to preceding ones.

STORE AND TOOL ROOMS.

The setting apart for the purpose of storing oils, paints, turpentine, loose hemp, cotton waste, cotton wick, packing staffs, matches, &c., certain rooms insufficiently protected is a prolific source of fire on board steam vessels. Were they properly stowed, the custom as now observed would staff be reprehensible, but the carelessness of the men who visit the rooms thus appropriated is of such a mature that articles like the above are oftlines scattered around and exposed to be ignified by the upsetting or failing down of one of the tamps used. In steam vessels with more than one deck, the bodier or bodiers being in the hold, it is by no means rare to find a portion of the space over, alongside of or numediately adjacent to them allotted as a storeroom for the engine department, the reason advanced for such stucial action being that as the space is unsuited by its night temperature for ordinary purposes, it is not objectionable on that account as an engineers' storeroom; and again, it is esserted that being extremely convenient to the ensested to the ensested to the ensested the enseste

stances under which certain dangerous articles can be carried.

All storerooms should be as remote as practicable from the firerooms or boliers, and all inhammable, explosive and combustible materials, as oils, paints, tallow, turperatine, &c., should be kept in tanks of metal, these to be securely fastened. Wiping stuffs, yarn, &c., should be kept in a room essentially separated from the toorooms or workshop, and its location should be such that it could be easily reached in the event of fire. Its location should also be of that nature as to receive suchedart light from without during the day, setting aside the use of artificial light, except as night, when it should be liminated by a fixed light without the room, sheiding its rays within—the course adopted on board men-of-war to light magnathes.

In this particular there is great neglect on the

the North coming of refunphantly, and the bridges half thrown errors the Maint, being quickly broken up. Converning the exclusive of the instruction of the content of the surface of the

But few vessels were found, and those that the officers in charge allowed to be examined will be found herewith:—

The John Brooks, Boston to Portland, of 1,012 tons, her certificate advises, has 300 feet of hose, seventy-two buckets, five bonts, two axes and 300 life preservers in staterooms and berths. Respecting the hose, a portlan of this, was only seen after a vigorous search, and the balance may have been on board. Thrity-five buckets only were noted, twenty-two being on the upper deck, a location impracticable of easy access. It is not known whether the number of axes was correctly given on certificate, but the few seen were inside quate for a vessel of her requirements and route. Four of the boats were on the upper deck—a bad location in case of suddem slarm—and one on the hurricane deck, without lowering apparatus. They were in fair condition, but the ropes attached seemed to be of inferior strength. Has one boller, built in 1865, partly felled; the slide protection to hull was fair, but the planking above did not possess the protection demanded. The fire risk of this vessel could be improved without creat difficulty. This vessel carries deck londs of a nature that is very objectionable. The Massasoit, running in Boston harbor, has, per inspector's authority, 150 feet of hose, twenty buckets, one hundred life preservers, five axes and two boats. The lose was seen; the buckets were noted as correct; three of the axes were counted; and those only. The boats are small, and one did not possess any lowering apparatus. Considering that this is an excursion boat, these facts midtate against her. The boiler is partly on deck, not faited, with but little protection to wood work. Portion of the wood near it was charred by excessive heat, the bolier had no water bottom, and there is no independent steam fire and bige pump on board. But thirty-six life preservers were counted; the balance, if any, being "stowed away." and, in consequence, not accessible and of no service. The general risk of this boat, both in app

grave-like wharf. Grand Junction. Her career has been slightly checkered.

The Erie and Ontario—the former three thousand tons and the latter 2,225 tons, over which the "Hub" went into such as unprecedence excitement when finished, and which, to say the least, somewhat impared the fortunes of their originators—are in the the same state. Their mammoth proportions loom up as evidence of mistaken excellence of mechanical skill, and protably will so remain. The Liverpool line, of which they were the pioneers, somewhat suddenly went out of existence, a sad commentary upon the ability of Boston merchants to suport an enterprise of this character.

The America, one lineasand tons burthen, is in the same satisfactory state—laid up.

The George Appoid, 1,750 tons, Boston to Baltimore, has per certificate hose, boats, buckets, axes and life preservers as required. To an extent these are noticed, some of the buckets being missing, the life preservers in part in berths; the boats are in fair condition, but in matter of lowering might be improved. Has one boiler, low pressure, built in 1864, which the partly protected. The provisions against fire might be improved. Ash door insufficiently secured.

The Geo. B. Upton, 601 tons, is in that state of idleness which is singestive of the great driftness of trade in Boston—seemingly its chronic state.

The Norman, Boston to Philadelpina, was visited, but permission was refused to make an examination. Said the officer in charge, "1128 against the improvitions of life-saving apparatus and security against fire fully complying with the laws in question, or whether sie is lamentably deficient in these requirements.

The Saxon, 1,192 tons, on the same route as the condition, when voited was requiring but little regist.

provisions of life-saving apparatus and security against fire fully complying with the laws in question, or whether she is lamentably deficient in these requirements.

The Saxon, 1,192 tons, on the same route as the above, when visited was receiving but little freight. Permission to inspect her was also refused, the answer being simply that the "Herald had no right to suthorize such an inspection." This boat was built, it is believed, "down East," where some steam vessels have been constructed on purely original plans, and not very successful, it is alleged.

The Zodine, 520 tons, was deserted. A fire had recently made rather sad havoc with her upper works, it apparently having caught from insecurity about the smoke pipe or steam chimney; it has burned the boat to such an extent that considerable repairing must be effected before she can again be placed on a line.

The druce irving, a small excursion boat about the harbor, is poorly provided for in all life-saving apparatus and is insecurely fitted against fire.

The John Adams, ferry boat running to East Beston, as per certificate, has six buckets and two cordinates. There was no hose to be seen on board, which is very reprehensible; the buckets could not be found, and the cork rings, hanging on each pilot house, were merely good for nothing. It is an insuli to passengers that such miserably immittent affairs should in any way have the word "life" appended to home. There were no boats on board, and the cork rings, hanging on each pilot house, were merely good for nothing. It is an insuli to passengers that such miserably immittent affairs should in any way have the word "life" appended to them. There were no boats on board, and the cork rings hanging on each pilot house, and the cork rings hanging on each pilot house, were merely good for nothing. It is an insuli to passengers that such miserably immittent affairs should in a security on ear portions of the wood work. This steamboat is in a condition. The Jefferson ditte.

The Lincoln, of the same route, is in

source of congratulation the Berald inspector will be satisfied.

BOATING MATTERS AT YALE.—The University crew are now practising for the great regath at worcester. Commodere Parry has an eye to the main chance, and is keeping the interests of the newy is trim. Under the new atrangements there are four class crew in the academical department ofthe for each class) and each class has a shell crew and a gig crew. The scientific department has also a crew. The scientific department has also a crew. There will be a grand regata during the proceedation week, on Tucaday, probably, to accommodate the many graduates who will be in the sity on that day. In this each class, with its two crews, will contend for the championably. The may would offer prizes but cannot afford to, having aircady expenses enough on its hands to meet.—New Marcer Palladown.